

THE GRAND HAVEN NEWS.

Volume 2--Number 88.

Grand Haven, Mich., September 12, 1860.

Terms:--\$1.00 per Annum.

THE GRAND HAVEN NEWS.
Published every Wednesday,
BY J. & J. W. BARNES.

TERMS:--ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
\$1.00 when left by the Carrier.

Office, on Washington Street,
(First door above the Post-Office.)
Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., Michigan.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Time.	1sq.	2sq.	3sq.	4sq.	5sq.	6sq.	7sq.	8sq.	9sq.	10sq.	11sq.	12sq.	13sq.	14sq.	15sq.	16sq.	17sq.	18sq.	19sq.	20sq.	21sq.	22sq.	23sq.	24sq.	25sq.	26sq.	27sq.	28sq.	29sq.	30sq.
1 w.	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	1250	1300	1350	1400	1450	1500
2 w.	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800	2900	3000
3 w.	150	300	450	600	750	900	1050	1200	1350	1500	1650	1800	1950	2100	2250	2400	2550	2700	2850	3000	3150	3300	3450	3600	3750	3900	4050	4200	4350	4500
1 mo.	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	5000	5500	6000	6500	7000	7500	8000	8500	9000	9500	10000	10500	11000	11500	12000	12500	13000	13500	14000	14500	15000
2 mo.	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10000	11000	12000	13000	14000	15000	16000	17000	18000	19000	20000	21000	22000	23000	24000	25000	26000	27000	28000	29000	30000
3 mo.	1500	3000	4500	6000	7500	9000	10500	12000	13500	15000	16500	18000	19500	21000	22500	24000	25500	27000	28500	30000	31500	33000	34500	36000	37500	39000	40500	42000	43500	45000
6 mo.	3000	6000	9000	12000	15000	18000	21000	24000	27000	30000	33000	36000	39000	42000	45000	48000	51000	54000	57000	60000	63000	66000	69000	72000	75000	78000	81000	84000	87000	90000
1 year.	5000	10000	15000	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000	50000	55000	60000	65000	70000	75000	80000	85000	90000	95000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	125000	130000	135000	140000	145000	150000

Twelve lines or less (Minion) make 1 square.
Business Cards, not exceeding six lines, \$3.00.

Legal advertising at legal rates, fifty cents per
folio for the first and twenty-five cents per folio
for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied with written
or verbal directions, will be published until
ordered out, and charged for. When a postponement
is added to an advertisement, the whole
will be charged, the same as for the first insertion.

Job Printing.
All kinds of Book, Card, Post-Bill, Catalogue
or Fancy Printing done on short notice, and at
reasonable rates. Blanks of all kinds, printed to
order, with neatness and despatch.

Patronage is respectfully solicited.
Letters relating to business, to receive attention,
must be addressed to the Publishers.

J. & J. W. BARNES, PUBLISHERS.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

S. R. Sanford, Sheriff of Ottawa Co.,
Grand Haven, Mich.

James P. Scott, Clerk and Register
of Ottawa County, and Notary Public. Office
at the Court House.

Timothy Fletcher, Deputy County
Clerk and Register of Deeds, Justice of the
Peace and Notary Public.

George Parks, Treasurer of Ottawa
County, Grand Haven, Mich.

Atwood Brothers, Counselors at
Law, Office, up stairs, 2nd door above the
News Office, Washington St., Grand Haven.
W. R. ATWOOD. J. LANGDON ATWOOD.

Rasch & Fiebig, Wagon-Makers--
In all of its departments. Shop, corner of
Canal (west side), and Bridge Streets, Grand
Rapids, Mich. [1y n61]

American House, Muskegon, Mich.
H. W. Sears, Proprietor. This House is now
well furnished in all respects for the accom-
modation of the public and pleasantly located
opposite the Steamboat landing. Persons visit-
ing Muskegon are invited to call. [54 m6]

Frank C. Stuart, Watch and Clock
Maker, and Repairer, Washington Street, Gr.
Haven, Michigan. A New and select assort-
ment of Clocks, Jewels, Yankee Notions, &c.,
just received. Prices low and terms cash.
Patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
Grand Haven, March 21st, 1860. [n 64 if]

J. B. McNett, Physician and Surgeon.
Office, second door above News Office, Wash-
ington Street, Grand Haven, Mich.

S. Munroe, Physician and Surgeon.
Office at his residence, Washington street,
Grand Haven, Mich.

Augustus W. Taylor Judge of
Probate, Ottawa County. Post-Office address
Ottawa Center. Court days, First and Third
Mondays of each Month.

Charles E. Cole, County Surveyor,
Civil Engineer and Leveler. Post-Office Ad-
dress: Berlin, Ottawa County, Mich.

George E. Hubbard, Dealer in
Stoves, Hardware, Guns, Iron, Nails, Spike,
Glass, Circular and Cross-cut Saws, Butcher's
Files; and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper, and
Sheet-Iron Wares. Job work done on short
notice. Corner of Washington and First sts.,
Grand Haven, Mich.

Wm. M. Ferry Jr., Manufacturer
of Stationary and Marine, High or low pres-
sure Engines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Brass
Castings, Ottawa Iron Works, Ferryburg,
Ottawa Co., Mich. Post-Office address, Grand
Haven, Mich.

John H. Newcomb, Dealer in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Hard-
ware, Boots and Shoes, etc. State Street,
Mill Point, Mich.

**William Wallace, Grocer and Pro-
vision Merchant.** One door below the Post
Office, Washington Street.

**Cutler, Warts & Stedgman, Deal-
ers in General Merchandise, Pork, Flour, Salt,
Grain, Lumber, Shingles and Lath. Water St.,
Grand Haven, Mich.**

**Miner Hedges, Proprietor of the La-
mont Premium Mills, dealer in Merchandise,
Groceries and Provisions, Pork, Grain and
Mill Feed, Shingles, &c., &c. Lamont, Otta-
wa County, Michigan.**

Noah Perkins, Dealer in Dry Goods,
Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Hardware,
Boots and Shoes, &c. Opposite the store of
J. H. Newcomb, State St., Mill Point, Mich.

J. T. Davis, Merchant Tailor, Dealer
in Gentle Furnishing Goods, Broadcloths, Cas-
simeres, Vestings, &c. Shop, Washington St.
next door to the Drug Store.

Lewis Porter, Manufacturer of and
Dealer in Clothing Goods. No. 16, Canal St.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ferry & Son, Manufacturers and
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Lumber, Shin-
gles, Lath, Pickets, Timber &c. Business Of-
fice, Water Street, Grand Haven, Mich., and
226, Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

**Robinson & Co., Billiard Saloon, (up-
stairs), second door east of the Ottawa House,
Water street, Grand Haven, Mich.**

READ THIS ADOPTED CITIZENS!

The Hon. (!) John M. Wilson, of Sa-
lem, Massachusetts, who made the follow-
ing speech, is one of the contingent elec-
tors on the present Republican State tick-
et. The speech was made in 1855, and
is copied from official proceedings of a re-
publican convention, as published. Re-
member while you read this, adopted citi-
zens, that this man is honored by the re-
publicans (!) with the position of elector.

"In the heart of the foreigner beats
not one single throb of patriotism. He
is so brutish and degraded that he has
no sympathy for anything but cabbage
and lager beer, potatoes and buttermilk,
or other abominable outlandish dish, only
fit for the hogs.

"Some tell me that many foreigners are
intelligent; yes, intelligent. How in the
name of Almighty God can they say it? Look
at the Dutchman smoking his pipe; and
if you can see a ray of intelligence in
that dirty, idiotic looking face of his,
show it to me. Look at the drunken,
bloated Irishman, with his rot-gut whisky
bottle in his pocket, and he drunk and
swearing and reeling, and show me in that
polluted face, one spark of morality, intel-
lect or education. The idea is preposter-
ous.

"We must change the laws of the land,
and prevent these ignorant and degraded
paupers here from voting and holding
office. They are a set of unprincipled
villains and ruffians, who congregate in
and around our large cities and villages,
and live by stealing and begging from the
Americans.

"Would you have the American citizen
to stand back, and let a bloated, red
visaged drunken brute of an Irishman
vote instead of yourself? See the wretch
as he approaches! his knees knocking and
the slobber of tobacco running down his
jaws, and as he comes, you hear him hur-
rah for 'Democracy,' and here he comes
fresh from the bogs, just one year ago,
wants to vote--and because the boys cry
'move him,' and he gets knocked down
for his impudence, a great cry is made
about it by Old Line demagogues. I say
it is right! let them stand back.

"Again: you see a lop-eared, wide
mouthed, mullet-headed Dutchman com-
ing up, just from some hut in the land of
Krout, with the foam of beer still stick-
ing in his horse-tail whiskers, and his
breath smelling of garlic and onions
enough to kill a white man 300 yards and
because he can say nothing in the world
but 'Dimeocrat' he must vote, and that
vote counts as yours or mine. This is
outrageous and abominable. These for-
eigners that have carried elections for old
liners, will have to learn their places.
They have no more right to vote than the
brutes of the field, and have not half the
sense of a good Newfoundland dog; and
God knows were I a candidate for any
office I would tell these paupers and vag-
bonds--these vile, dirty, filthy, degraded,
idiotic foreigners, I do not want their votes,
and if I ever am a candidate, I hope to
God I never will get them."

Now what do you think of it? "Ah!
but the speech was made in 1855--five
years ago." True enough, we answer;
but he has never renounced these opin-
ions and yet he is thus highly honored
by the party. Again you say: "There
is a plank in the Chicago platform pledg-
ing us our rights and assuring us against
the action of such men. The party has
promised to pass no more State laws like
that in Massachusetts, placing us below
the negro in our political rights." Yes,
such a plank is there and such a pledge
is made; but let us see about it a mo-
ment! Carl Shurz said to the Chicago
Convention we must have that plank or
we shall lose the very heavy vote of the
adopted citizens; this we must have or
be defeated. This convention, I know,
contains many Know-Nothings and we
will be defeated if we do not get their
support; but yet you must put in this
plank; my German friends demand it and
it must be put in. It was put in without
much open opposition; but we state what
we know to be a fact when we say that
there was an understanding that it should
not be binding on State Legislatures.--
Shurz forced them to accept it--they
did it with a general private protest.--
This is a well known fact to all who are
at all conversant with the action of the
American Republican party in the vari-
ous State Legislatures, to wit: They
have only withheld from passing laws like
that of Massachusetts, in every State
where they have a majority for the reason
that they feared to lose the whole foreign
vote in the coming Presidential election.
They have introduced similar laws into
almost every State where the party exists
and they have been defeated only by the

Democrats, and just enough republicans
voting with them to prevent their pass-
age. Let them get a President, and full
sway, and every republican State will pass
laws like the Massachusetts law, making
a foreigner beneath a negro, politically.
But we need not say they will not con-
sider the "Dutch" plank of their plat-
form binding as soon as after election for
they already "repudiate it and spit upon
it," using their own language. They do
universally in Massachusetts and Penn-
sylvania, and many of their organs do in
other States, and all might as well for
not one comes to the defence of the adop-
ted citizens and the "Dutch plank." The
Germans of Springfield, Ill., the home of
Lincoln, lately met in mass meeting and
adopted a series of resolutions. The
Germans have been heretofore equally di-
vided there between the two parties, but
now the Quincy Herald says, on the au-
thority of Bernard Arntzen, we believe,
that they have declared almost unani-
mously for Douglas, against the enemies
of their political rights. Read carefully
these resolutions that amongst others
were passed at the German mass meeting
at Springfield.

Resolved, That we regard it as fanat-
icism in any German to be carried away
by such hypocritical cant as the following:
"War on Slavery," and that it is a vi-
olation of faith and ingratitude on our part
to abandon the party to which we are in-
debted for our present promising condition
in this land of our adoption.

Resolved, That we invite our German
fellow citizens to consider attentively the
following facts before they deposit their
votes in the ballot box:

1. That it has ever been a fundamental
principle of the Democratic party to ad-
vocate and defend the interests of the
adopted citizens, and to resist all attempts
of narrow-minded politicians against the
same.

Resolved, That we invite our German
fellow citizens to consider attentively the
following facts before they deposit their
votes in the ballot box:

1. That it has ever been a fundamental
principle of the Democratic party to ad-
vocate and defend the interests of the
adopted citizens, and to resist all attempts
of narrow-minded politicians against the
same.

2. That it is from the Democratic party
alone we are to look for protection in
the future.

3. That all concessions and promises
made by any other party to the foreign-
born citizens are only to secure our votes
in the coming Presidential election.

4. That in the independent principles
of the Democratic party alone are to be
found liberal guarantees to the foreign-
born citizen, and that the opposition party
offer similar guarantees only to advance
their own selfish interests, but that we
have no assurance that they intend to
keep those promises, their practice being
always at variance.

The Exposition.

"If you vote for John S. Barry, the dem-
ocratic candidate for Governor, you vote
for a man who is opposed to you because
you are foreigners; you vote for a man
who wrote to the German Commissioner
of Emigration (Mr. Fleischmann) 'That
as for Dutchmen we already have more of
them in our State than we want.'"

We clip the above from Mr. Arwood's
editorial of last week's Clarion. The
extract "That as for Dutchmen," &c., is
purported to be written by Gov. Barry,
and can be found in an article on the first
page of the Clarion, of Sept. 4th, to
which Mr. Arwood intended to refer,
and which also has been refuted
some time since by the Detroit Free
Press, from which we extract and leave
our readers to draw their own conclusions:

1. "Hon. Charles L. Fleischmann, our
Consul to Stuttgart, the capital of the
kingdom of Wirttemberg, was originally
banished from that kingdom on account
of his political opinions."

This statement is without any founda-
tion in truth. Mr. Fleischmann was
from Bavaria and not Wirttemberg, and
so far from being banished from any part
of Germany, he was urged to remain, and
high and honorable positions under the
government were repeatedly offered him.
His reasons for leaving Bavaria were as
far as possible from being political.

2. "Mr. Fleischmann, having resided
in Washington while in this country, had
to depend on some one else to prepare a
statement for him."

So far from this being true, Mr. Fleisch-
mann resided most of the time at other
places than Washington--principally in
Ohio and Indiana, where he became well
acquainted with the resources of the Uni-
ted States. It was while he was residing
in the latter State, and following the oc-
cupation of engineer on a railway, that
he was appointed by Mr. Ellsworth, Com-
missioner of Patents, to a position in the
Patent Office at Washington.

3. "Mr. Fleischmann obtained from an
American gentleman from Michigan a

paper of considerable length, stating some
facts with regard to the agriculture, tim-
ber, minerals, water courses, and natural
harbors with which northern Michigan
abounds.

This statement is in part correct. A
paper which contained the principal sta-
tistics of our State was drawn up by E.
H. Thomson, of Flint, the democratic
candidate for Congress in the fourth dis-
trict, who was then in Germany. It was
through his influence that Mr. Fleisch-
mann became interested in this subject,
and, being furnished with the necessary
statistics, a book of about three hundred
pages was prepared in the German lan-
guage by Mr. Fleischmann, at the special
instance and request of Mr. Thomson,
which was then and still is unequalled.
It is full of wood-cuts illustrating all the
implements of husbandry in a new coun-
try, describing the manner in which they
are used here, and, generally, containing
such practical information as would be
useful to the German emigration seeking
a home in a new country. Through the
influence of Mr. Thomson and Mr. Fleisch-
mann the tide of emigration was turned
from Wisconsin to Michigan, and we are
thus indebted to them for the thriving
settlements in Saginaw and Midland,
Franklin, Franklinton, and other
towns in that part of our State, had their
origin in this effort of Mr. Thomson, so
ably seconded by a man of such general
information and of such high character
and standing as Mr. Fleischmann.

4. "This paper was submitted to the
King. The careful old monarch, fearful
that his people might possibly be de-
ceived, said to Mr. Fleischmann, 'Send
the original of this paper, which is written
in English, to the Governor of Michigan,
and, if he endorses and corroborates the
statements, I will advise those of my peo-
ple who desire to leave me to go to this
State of Michigan.'"

All this is mere imagination. Mr.
Fleischmann has many and many a
time declared that no such direction or
request was ever made by the King, and
the paper or book was never transmitted
to Gov. Barry. It was not prepared in
the English language, and has never been
translated. So much for this part of the
statement.

5. "After waiting five long months,
Mr. Fleischmann received the paper at
Stuttgart from Governor Barry, with
this endorsement on its back: 'The State
of Michigan is already sufficiently known
to the whole world not to require a re-
commendation at my hands. And as for
Dutchmen, we already have more among
us than we want.'"

This is a wholesale fabrication. The
paper or book written by Mr. Fleischmann
was never transmitted to Gov. Barry, and
therefore, could not have been returned
by him with any such endorsement, as
stated. The whole statement is unwor-
thy of credit, and to those who are ac-
quainted with Mr. Fleischmann the pre-
tence that he ever said in broken English,
"The whole State of Michigan, mit its
Governor Parry, might go to ter devil,"
is so ridiculously foolish as to stamp the
whole article as a base attempt to prej-
udice Gov. Barry with the German popu-
lation of this State. Mr. Fleischmann
is a man of liberal education, speaks and
writes the English language with as
much ease and as correctly as any man in
the State, and the pretended quotation of
what he said in broken English is a libel,
and could only have been intended to
bring a high-minded and very able Ger-
man into discredit.

The whole article is a tissue of misrep-
resentation, withholding credit from Mr.
Thomson which he is justly entitled to, li-
beling Mr. Fleischmann as having fled from
Germany, and, after a residence of twenty
years, making him ignorant of the
country and its language.

30 Thirty men have been killed or
wounded for life by threshing machines in
Indiana during the present season.

31 In Mobile recently, in one day
there were fifteen deaths from sun strokes.
A lady suffering from the extreme heat,
bathed her face in ice-water, and died in
about ten minutes afterwards.

32 The 12th Annual Fair of the
Michigan State Agricultural Society is to
be held in Detroit, on the 2d, 3d, 4th
and 5th of October next.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

— The office holder's game--crib-
bage.

— Money may be paid but kindness
never.

— As perfume to the rose, so is nature
to the lovely.

— Noble birth should be a perpetual
incitement to noble deeds.

— A factious liberty is more danger-
ous than down right despotism.

— There is a man in Brooklyn, who
lives so fast that he is now absolutely older
than his Dad.

— In China the natives call an Eng-
lishman, "I say." A Yankee would be
called "I guess."

— Never remember the benefits you
have conferred nor forget the favors that
you have received.

— What nouns are declined by men,
and women? Money by the men, and
matrimony by the ladies.

— A horse-dealer, in describing a
used up horse, said he looked as if he had
been editing a daily newspaper!

— There is a man out west who labors
under the delusion that "Hon." placed
before a man's name stands for honest.

— If you would not be forgotten when
you are dead, write something worth read-
ing or do something worth writing.

— A man in love has little need of
victuals. So if your landlady doesn't
give you enough to eat, fall in love with
her.

— A true picture of despair is a pig
reaching through a hole in the fence to
get a cabbage that is only a few inches
beyond his reach.

— It was the saying of Sir Robert
Peel, "I never knew a man to escape fail-
ure in either body or mind, who worked
seven days in the week."

— "Dear Laura, when we were court-
ing, you were very dear to me; but now
you're my wife and I am paying your
bills, you seem to get dearer and dear-
er!"

— A cotemporary inquired if the
young ladies of the present day are fitted
for wives. We think it a much more im-
portant question whether they are fitted
for husbands.

— A boozey fellow was observed the
other day, driving a porker, holding on
to his tail, and when asked what he was
doing, replied that he was studying geo-
graphy!

— An exchange says, "hogs got fat
by their pens--editors never." The world
would suffer little loss or have little cause
for regret if some editors and some hogs
would exchange pens.

— "Why is the letter D like a ring?"
asked a young lady of a lover who was
as dull as the generality of his sex in
such a situation. "Because," added the
damsel, with a modest look, "because we
can't be used without it."

— "Good morning, Patrick," said a
gentleman to his Irish laborer. "Slip-
pery this morning." "Slippery? and be
jabers, it is nothing else, yer honor. Up-
on my word, I slid down three times
without getting up once."

— An Irishman, working on the canal,
recently, walked into the water, and com-
ing across a large turtle, with head and
legs extended, retreated under great ex-
citement, hollering to his companion that
he had found a box full of snakes.

— Grammar in the Back Woods.--
"Boys and girls must have their play."
"Joe, parse boys."

— Boys am a particular, noun, singular
number, uncertain mood, laughable case,
and agrees with the girls.

— "The next."

— Girls is a musical noun, inferior num-
ber, uncertain mood, and belongs to the
boys, with whom it agrees.

— School is dismissed.

— During the last war a Quaker was
on board an American ship, engaged in
close combat with an enemy. He preserved
his peace principles calmly until he saw
a stout Briton coming up the vessel by a
rope that hung overboard. Seizing a
hatchet the Quaker looked over the side
of the ship and remarked: "Friend, if
thou wants that rope, thee may have it."
When suiting the action to the word, he
cut the rope, and down went the poor
fellow to a deep and watery grave.

— A young man rather verdant and
very sentimental, while making himself
interesting to a young lady the other eve-
ning, by quoting from the poets, to other
choice and rare extracts added this:
"There's no place like home."
"Do you really think so?" said the
young lady.

— "Oh, yes," was the reply.
"Then why don't you stay there?"
said calico.

— "Bill, you young scamp, if you had
your due, you'd get a good whipping."
"I know it, daddy, but bills are not
always paid when they become due."
The agonized father trembled lest his
hopeful son should be suddenly snatched
from him.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

— The New Orleans Delta has taken
down the names of Breckenridge and
Lane.

— Judge Campbell, Chief Justice Tan-
ey and Judge Nelson are out for Dou-
glas--all of the Supreme Court.